Historian's office
105

KIRK ANDERSON'S

VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON. EIGHT DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

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THE VALLEY TAN.

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KIRK ANDERSON.

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The Thoughtless Vow.

She loved him—but she heeded not—
Her heart had only room for pride:
All other feelings were forgot,
When she became another's bride.
As from a dream she then awoke,
To realize her lonely state,
And own it was the vow she broke
That left her drear and desolate!

She loved him—but the slanderer came,
With words of hate that all believed;
A stain thus rested on his name—
But he was wronged, and she deceived!
Ah! rash the act that gave her hand,
That drove her lover from her side—
Who hied him to a distant land,
Where, battling for a name, he died!

She loved him—and his memory now
Was treasured from the world apart:
The shade of thought was on her brow,
The seeds of death were in her heart.
For all the world that thing forlorn
I would not, could not be, and live—
That casket with its jewel gone,
A bride who has no heart to give!

Military Force of Europe.

The *Commercial Union*, of Antwerp, has the following statistics of the military and naval forces of the different States of the Continent of Europe. The figures which this journal publishes, without being official, appear to be taken from reliable sources:—

France—Army (effective force on June 1, 1859), 672,400 men, 168 field batteries. Navy, 417 vessels of war; 300 sailing, 117 steam; 27,000 mariners.

Austria—Army, 670,477 men; of which 520,400 infantry, 70,300 cavalry, 59,292 artillery, 11,116 engineers and staff, 9,217 pontoniers. Nay, 104 vessels of war.

Prussia—Army, 525,000 men; of which 410,000 of the active army and landwehr of first ban., 115,000 Landwehr of second ban. Navy, 50 vessels of war, 3,500 mariners.

England—Army, 223,000 men, including those dispersed in the colonies. Navy, 600 vessels of war; 309 sailing, 251 steam, 40 ships of the line, carrying 17,291 guns and 69,500 sailors.

Russia—Army, 1,067,600 men, including the reserve, and 226,000 irregulars. Navy, 177 vessels, 62,000 mariners and gunners.

Turkey—Army, 178,000 men; reserve 148,680, irregulars 61,000, different contingents 110,000. Navy, 70 vessels, 38,000 mariners.

Spain—Army, 75,000 men peace establishment, 500,600 war establishment. Navy, 410 vessels, 15,000 mariners.

Sardinia—Army, 50,600 men. Navy, 40 vessels, 2,860 sailors.

Two Sicilies—Army, 100,000 men; of which 10,000 are Swiss. Navy, 60 vessels; 12 sailing, 28 steamers, 100 cannonier (gun boats?), 5,362 sailors.

Modena—Army, 3,800 men.

Parma—Army, 2,802 men.

Rome—Army, 1,600 infantry, 1,315 cavalry.

Tuscany—Army, 16,000 men.

Denmark—Army, 60,000 men. Navy, 126 vessels of war.

Sweden and Norway—Army of Sweden, 144,000 men; of Norway, 24,000. Navy, 349 vessels and 126 chaloupes cannonies (gun boats.)

Portugal—Army, 35,000 men, including colonial corps. Navy, 44 vessels of war.

Netherlands—Army, 58,647. Navy, 72 vessels, 68 gunboats, 7,000 sailors.

Belgium—Army, 31,400 men, 7,322 cavalry, peace establishment; 84,000 men, 14,000 cavalry, war establishment. Navy, 1 brig of 20 guns, 1 goelette, 120 chaloupes cannoniers.

Switzerland—Army, 125,000 men, the reserve included; Landwehr, 150,000 men.

Greece—Army, 10,000 men, Navy, 25 vessels.

German States—Federal army, 250,000 men.

German Confederation—Army 525,000 men; 49,500 cavalry, including the Austrian and Prussian contingents.

Total of army, 4,962,066.

Navy, stated and estimated, 263,222.

The Cadiz correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina*, writing on the 11th February, says that the Spanish Minister of Marine asks an appropriation by the Cortes of more than nine hundred millions of reals de vellon (forty-five millions of dollars) for the construction of 156 vessels of war, as follows:—

AUXILIARY SCREW STEAMERS.

6 ships of the line of from 90 to 100 guns.

12 frigates of from 50 to 60 guns.

18 corvettes of from 30 to 36 guns.

18 corvettes of from 20 to 24 guns.

60 smaller vessels of from 4 to 20 guns.

PADDLE WHEEL STEAMERS.

4 steamships of 500 horse power and 16 guns.

8 steamships of 359 horse power and 16 guns.

6 steamships of from 160 to 350 horse power and various tonnage.

12 steamships of from 100 to 160 horse power and various tonnage.

SAILING VESSELS.

12 store ships.

Besides this squadron there are to be constructed three naval school ships, the first for the instruction of midshipmen and naval apprentices, the second for the marines, and the third for the artillery; also one hundred despatch boats for the coast service. In the said sum there is not included the expense for maintaining and improving of the Navy Yards.

The project of law which the Cortes are discussing appropriates only 449,950 95 reals (twenty-two millions of dollars) for the navy, distributed in the following way:—

For maintaing and improving Navy Yards	100,000,000
For the conctruction of two screw steamships of the line of from 90 to 100 guns	47,368,000
For that of eight screw steam frigates of from 50 to 60 guns	115,546,200
For that of nine screw steam corvettes of from 30 to 86 guns	78,204,060
For that 14 screw steam corvettes of from 20 to 24 guns	71,867,690
For that of 30 smaller screw steamers	36,819,990
Total	449,805,950

The Army Register for 1850 has just made its appearance. It appears that our present force of regular soldiers consists of nineteen regiments, all told, as follows:—

Ten regiments of infantry, averaging ten companies of seventy men each; four of artillery, averaging twelve companies of about fifty men each; one of mounted riflemen; two of cavalry, and two of dragoons, each of the latter numbering about ten companies of about fifty men. It would be difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual fighting material at the disposal of the War Department, but we presume the entire strength of our army is little over or under 16,000 fighting men. The Register shows the grand aggregate of the militia, all told, to be 2,753,426.

Home and Women.

Our homes, of what is their corner-stone but virtue of women, and on what does our social well-being rest but our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the doors of our private dwellings? Are not our hearthstones guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial and parental love, the corner-stone of Church and State; more sacred than either, more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay; let every public edifice, our halls of justice and our capital of State, be levelled with the dust; but spare our homes. Let no Socialist invade them with his wild plans of community. Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all the world, high walls to excclude the profane eye of every human being; seclusion enough for children to feel that mother is a holy and peculiar name—this is home; and here is the birth-place of every virtuous impulse, of every sacred thought. Here the Church and State must come for origin and their support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience there gives us more faith in an infinite goodness; the purity, disinterestedness and tenderness of home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In the relation there established and fostered, do we feel through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name, compared with those who a birth-right gave us. Our mother is worth a thousand friends, one sister truer and dearer than twenty companion.—We who have played on the same hearth, under the lights of the same scene and season of innocence and hope, in whose veins run the same blood; do we not find that years only make the more sacred and important the tie that bind us? Coldness may spring up, distance may separate, different spheres may divide; but those who can love anything—who continue to love at all—must find that the friends whom God himself gave; are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest sparkin the expiring affections.—*Christian Advocate.*

Bachelordom and Matrimony.—"Man is like a napkin, the more neatly the housewife doubles him, the more carefully she lays him on the shelf. Neither can a man once doubled know how often he may be doubled. Not only his wife folds him in two, but every child quarters him into a new double, till what was a wide and handsome substance, large enough for anything in reason, dwindles into a pitiful square that will not cover one platter—all puckers and creases—smaller and smaller with every double—with every double a new crease. Then, my friend, comes the washing bill! and, besides all the hurts one receives in the mangle, consider the hourly wear and tare of the linen press! In short, Shakspeare vindicates the single life, and depicts the double in the famous line, which is no doubt intended to be allegorical of marriage—

'Double, double, toil and trouble.'

Besides, no single man can be fairly called poor. What double man can with certainty be called rich? A single man can lodge in a garret and dine on a herring; nobody knows, nobody cares. Let him marry and he invites the world to witness where he lodges and how he dines. The first necessary a wife demands is the most ruinous, the most indefinite superfluity; it is gentility according to what her neighbors call genteel. Gentility commences with the honeymoon; it is its shadow, and lengthens as the moon declines. When the honey is all gone, your bride says, 'We can have our tea without sugar when quite alone, love; but in case Gentility drop in, here's a bill for silver sugar-tongs!' That's why I'm single."

Standing upon Dignity.—Yesterday, while the session of Congress was drawing rapidly to its close, Senator Broderick became very indignant because a favorite measure had failed to pass; and to show his resentment he availed himself of his extreme rights and called for the reading of a very voluminous bill, avowing that it was his object to exhaust the remaining hours of the session and prevent *any* business from being done, because his bill had been rejected. Being a Senator distinguished for "firmness," he persevered in this action for an hour or two, until finally the unanimous remonstrances of the other Senators prevailed upon him to withdraw and allow the public business to proceed. Is this statesmanship, or only pig-headedness?—[New York Times.

The Death Watch.—This name evidently has its origin from dark and superstitious times. It is nothing more nor less than a diminutive beetle, the little creature that perforates the round-holes in the worm-eaten furniture and woodwork. "The ticking," says an eminent naturalist, "is produced by striking its head against the wood," in the progress of these perforations; and yet how often has it struck terror in the minds of the attendants of the sick, and, from communicating the omen to the patient, the skill of the physician has been completely baffled! Even yet, in isolated rural districts, the belief that it is the harbinger of death remains unshaken.

There is one warning lesson in life which few of us have not received, and no book that I can call to memory has noted down with an adequate emphasis.—It is this. "Beware of parting." The true sadness is not in the pain of the parting, it is in the When and the How you are to meet again with the face about to vanish from your view.

The Latest Style—"Lo Necs."—Mary Jane, a city servant girl, thus describes the latest style of dress to Martha Ann, a country cousin:

"As for the lo necs the loer it is the more fashionable you are, an the less cloz you ware the more you are dressed. Miss Goolra gave me a blu silk ov hern an I cut its nec orf and susan simminz cut orf hern and we attraxs a grate dele of attenshun to our necs promenadin in the streets like other ladies and holdin up our cloz. Nobody isn't nothing now which dusn't hold up her cloz and the hier you holz them the moar you are thot of."

About So.—A bachelor says: "A woman will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum tree, and you can't separate her without snapping strings no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul on the upper leather of your affections. She will sometimes see something to love where others see nothing to admire; and when fondness is once fastened on a fellow, it sticks like glue and molasses in a bushy head of hair.

"Oh! scissors!" is the most appropriate oath for an editor to make use of when news is scarce.

Important from Fort Washita.

Two Fights with the Comanches near Fort Arbuckle.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

Leavenworth City, March 19.

A letter dated Fort Washita, Cherokee Nation, March 6, says:

"Lieut. Powell, of Fort Arbuckle, in command of fifty U. S. soldiers, and fifty Witchitas, as guides, started on a scouting expedition. When twenty miles from Fort Arbuckle they came up with a large party of Comanche Indians and a severe fight took place, in which two Comanches were killed and two soldiers wounded. The Comanches then withdrew, probably to renew the attack.

"The Comanches had previously sent in word that they were coming to take the Fort on the 1st inst.

"Capt. Carr left this place in command of fifty soldiers for the seat of war on the 4th inst.

"Another express arrived with the intelligence that another fight had taken place between the U. S. troops, fifty in number, under command of Lieut. Stanley, 1st Cavalry, and the Comanches in which eight Comanches were killed and several wounded. Uncle Sam lost one man, and two slightly wounded.

"Capt. Carr arrived at Fort Arbuckle on the 2d inst, and was marching towards the Washita Mountains, where another battle is anticipated. It is stated the Indians number upwards of three thousand".

Progress of the Suicide Mania.—A little girl in Indianapolis, lately swallowed a large dose of laudanum, but the act having been fortunately discovered in time, the little one's life was saved. She gave as a reason for the attempted suicide that she wished to join her little brother who was in Heaven.

Adjourned.—A board of officers, convened by the Secretary of War to devise means for reducing the expenses of the army, adjourned during the week, without making any suggestions. That certainly is a new kind of arm, which goes off without a report.

Strawberries and Asparagus are already in the New York market, from Charleston. The strawberries brought by the steamer last Tuesday, sold for $4 a quart, and the small bunches of asparagus at fifty cents a bunch.

Spanish Quarters.—This depreciated coin, which has been so successfully driven out of use East, is in extensive circulation in the West. The quarters are bought up at 21¼ cents a piece at the East, and put off at 25. Quite a handsome profit.

A Nut for Boston.—The London *Standard* speaks of the "Modern Athens" as "*a rich, gay and godless city!*" What do you think of your European reputation, you pious gentlemen of Boston?

Expedition.—The shaft of the steamship Great Eastern, now fitting in England, although weighing forty tons, was put on board that vessel in seventeen minutes, by the agency of a new patent derrick.

Payment of Taxes.—The citizens of Chicago seem to be either unwilling or unable to pay their taxes, there being no less than 13,600 lots in that city advertised by the collector, to be sold this spring for non-payment.

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, EDITOR.

G. S. L. CITY, MAY 3, 1859.

We have received another letter from "A Man of but Few Words," and subjoin some extracts from it without altering in the least the sense of the whole, and with no hope either of convincing him, because he says he is a Mormon of twenty years standing, but merely to show the manner in which intelligent men apologise and reason for the corruptions of the Church.

Here is the extract:—

"There is a class of men in every community, 'if you give them an inch, will take an ell,' which has been the case with many bloody-minded men among 'this people;' who, when they have heard the Mormon leaders enforce the scriptural doctrine, that 'there is no remission of sins without the shedding of blood,' have acted on their own responsibility, and put the law in force without orders or authority, forgetting the great fundamental doctrine of 'first plucking the beam out of their own eye,' and having been placed in a little brief authority, feel their oats to such a degree, that it sticks out upon the most trivial occasions; and such of them as have been the bitterest Gentile and apostate haters, have turned out to be the greatest apostates themselves. Live and let live, and help to live, is my motto; but Bigotry and Intolerance I could never agree with; and, to me, it is more hateful in a Mormon than in a Gentile, because their religion teaches them better things.

Now, Brigham Young, as the late Executive head of the Mormons, I presume had as much right to order men to be executed for crimes proved against them while under his jurisdiction as any other presiding officer has in this or any other country, and cannot be responsible for others who have committed overt acts, any more than the Governor of the State of New York can be responsible for all the garrotting, coining, counterfeiting, murdering, swindling, &c., done in the territory over which he presides, and which it seems has not the power to suppress, although he has a complete and numerous staff of officials whose duty it is to detect and bring to justice. But, you will say, how is it there are so many leading men among the Mormons who have been allowed to retain office, who have been proved to have been either the instigators or perpetrators of these overt acts? Perhaps it may be urged that Brigham had it in contemplation to deal out justice and judgment to such characters, if he had not been interfered with, and a course taken by the Federal Government to overawe him by sending troops, and assuming a dictatorial and insulting bearing, and not treating him with the respect due to a man who had strictly and satisfactorily attended to the duties of his office as Governor of the Territory."

Then our correspondent acknowledges that some of the Mormons have taken the bit in their mouth, and practised blood upon their own hook, either supposing that they were doing God and the Church service, or from an innate love of slaughter. But he farther says that this has been done "without orders or authority," which would plainly indicate or presuppose the existence of a rule that blood flowed, and would *when* an "order" was given. As somebody must hold this high prerogative of "Off with his head," it may be well for mortals who exist only by tolerance from a secular authority to inquire a little into it. This *has* been done by a *portion* at least of the Federal authorities in this Territory, and the result of it is that this *conflict of jurisdiction* (!) *between the Federal Government and the Church* has not a little exercised some of the "breetheren."

We will take the admission of "A man of but few words," who concedes that some have gone off too quick upon the doctrine that there is "no remission of sins without the shedding of blood," and without knowing how many throats have been cut, or how much blood has been spilt by this over zeal upon the part of the faithful. It is not improper to inquire whether this over enthusiasm and *mistaken* right to slay, has ever been punished! The civil records of the Territory does not show it certainly, but then it is probable that the Church *reprimanded* them upon their *haste*, nor is it any excuse or justification that these slayers, although the "bitterest Gentile and apostate haters" afterwards turned out to be the greatest apostates themselves. It does not matter in the least, for the *principle* is clearly recognized, and men who have the God gift of life are impertinent enough to enquire who it is that holds it so cheap that a word or a nod may sever it forever.

It is against this *summary* and *secret* way of putting poor mortals out of the way that we have combated, which it is a fact that is perfectly notorious that the Federal authorities are utterly powerless to punish crimes, particularly of this grade; and why? because the church hierarchy is greater and more potent than the Government itself in this latitude, and thwarts, conceals and laughs to scorn all attempts to punish them. He says "Brigham as late Executive head of the Mormons had a right to order men to be executed, &c.; and here our correspondent, with all his shrewdness, "lets the cat out of the bag" inadvertently, and indicates pretty plainly who holds the keys of the grand inquisition. His reasoning is bad, and his phraseology unfortunate, when he undertakes to draw a parallel between the "late Executive head of the Mormons" and the Executive of any other sovereign state in the Union, by stating that crimes exist there, but the Governors are not responsible, etc. Our correspondent *knows* that the executive department is perfectly distinct, and that no man holding this trust in the States sits as Governor, Judge and Juror, and that no man's life was ever sacrificed under a simple *order of* DO IT; this would be exercising, to use the Mormon word which we have read in their sermons, *oneness* with a vengeance, and which they have practised with so liberal a hand.

In the political economy and social arrangements that exist in our country, crime necessarily exists, but then the common sentiment of a whole people denounce it and the courts punish it. Do they do it here or have they ever done it? And again we ask, why? because we presume in most instances it was "ordered" and in others where over zealots were too *fast* they were and are *now* suffered to go unmolested, and whether they apostatized afterwards or not, is no matter, we have no means of knowing by the records that they ever were punished unless indeed under the *oneness* and summary principle they "went under" in some mysterious manner.—One thing is sure the Parrish and Potter, and the wholesale slaughter at the Mountain Meadows have never received any penal consideration at the hands of those who heretofore have upposed to have dispensed justice in this Territory, while the damning fact has been developed that the federal authorities have been thwarted at every step in bringing the guilty parties to justice.

But then we are kindly assured that probably, &c., that Brigham had it in "contemplation" to punish many offenders, but the existence of the troops and federal officers, and their bearing, etc., may have prevented it, etc. We refer to the extract for the exact words.

Now, here is the whole thing in a nut shell again; Brigham i: may be, "contemplated" it, in other words it was altogether *discretionary*, but no he didn't do it, because the troops and civil officers were sent out here, and wanted to insult him and overawe him. How, we ask? Why, we suppose by assuming and exercising the functions of officers of the Federal Government they poached upon his franchisers, and therefore it was not done.—If the sentence means anything at all it means this.

The "Church and State" are one thing in this Territory, two codes of laws—that is, the ecclessiastical and "higher" and the civil, a discipline and distinctiveness that is entirely at war with the spirit of our intitutions, and in the very nature of our progress they ought to know that they must politically amalgamate, and whilst they are *preaching* morals reform some of their own social customs else they cannot come in.

Already Pike's Peak and its region is forming an embryo State, and as westward the star of Empire takes its way, the Pacific slope will be carved out into new States whose political and social relations they are bound to conform to. Mormonism has yet to meet this, sure.

They need not be particularly frightened at *bayonets* for *contact* will do the work.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Forney, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, arrived in this city from his late visit to the southern portion of the Territory. The Doctor looks well and is in good health, and reports the Indians in that vicinity as peaceable. He brought with him three of the children, survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre, the others as will be seen by reference to another paragraph, are at the Indian farm at the Spanish Fork. The children that he brought up are apparently very intelligent and have a lively recollection of the bloody deeds that consigned their parents and friends to death, if there were no other proof know the difference between an indian and a *white man*.

DEAD.—The negro boy SHEP who belonged to Capt. Hooper and who was shot several days since, by another negro boy belonging to Col. Johnson, has since died from the effect of his wounds.

This is an immense country for small excitements. For the last few days rumors have prevailed that have set our Mormon "breethren" on the alert, and if we could believe all we hear, old muskets have been burnished up, cannons that have been *cached* have been exhumed and choked with deadly missiles, while small arms, too tedious to mention, are on hand to play their part.—The rumuor is that some of the troops are coming in to the city. We can assure our dearly beloved that they need not exercise themselves too much, there are no soldiers coming unless there is a necessity for it, when they will come, *sure*.

MAILS.—The last Eastern mail came in four days inside of schedule time.

The regulations have been changed in regard to arrival and departure, to which we refer in another column.

The Big Mountain has finally been overcome, and as the trail is now almost complete the utmost regularity may be expected.

Our California inland came in as usual "a kiting" inside of time.

It is reported that several *white men* openly boast in the vicinity of *Santa Clara*, that they were present and assisted at the Mountain Meadow massacre. This thing has got to come to ahead, and it rests with the Governmen tofficials who are *presumed* to exercise some power in this Territory. "Lo the poor Indian."

LIVERY STABLE.

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Messrs. Williams and Jackman have gone into the livery business "heavy." They have ever been prompt in the discharge of their duty as mail carriers between this point and Camp Floyd, and obliging to a degree that entitles them to the thanks not only of us here, but our neighbors at the Camp. We are glad to see also that they will shortly receive a fine lot of buggies from California, which with a good stock of horses will let the boys "ger-lang."

Mr. Frank D. Gilbert is the agent of the mail line, always clever and accommodating, and withal good looking—but that is no fault of Frank's.

The office is one door north of the Post Office.

Our old friends Capt. A. B. Miller, of the firm of Miller, Russell and Co., and Mr. C. C. Branham leave by this stage for the East. Their old friends will doubtless be on hand to welcome them; we can "vouch" for both of the gentlemen as being "sound" upon all the questions of the day, so far of course as we understand them in the Rocky Mountains.

RETURN OF SUP'T FORNEY FROM THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.—J. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a note to Governor Cumming, announces his arrival at Fillmore, on the 27th of April, with sixteen children, survivors of the Mountain Meadows Massacre." He proposes to leave the children at the Spanish Fork Farm, until he can secure more comfortable quarters at or near this city, where they will remain until the Commissioners arrive who have been appointed to receive and restore them to their friends.

The Indians in the southern portion of the Territory are reported to be quiet.

The military command detailed as an escort for Paymaster Prince, were a few miles south of Fillmore, on the morning of the 29th.

☞We understand that at a meeting o the Red Wing of the Dobe "Cycle" of the Utah encampment Independent order Sons of Malta," held a few evenings since, that Mr. KIT BRANHAM was detailed on a mission to certain parts of the States. This distinction was conferred upon him for his eminent services by the brotherhood, and Bishop Perry, in view of the magnitude of the operations, has generously conferred all his rights upon him, and resigned.

☞The TARBUNCKLE District will be supplied next week.

CAMP FLOYD, April 27, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—Never having seen in your paper any correspondence professing, or in reality emanating from the rank and file of the army, the circumstances has been a matter of surprise to myself and others. It has also been a subject of regret to me and many others that there has been no more interest taken in your paper by the soldiers at our Camp than we believe has been done. The object of the present communication is to make a feeble attenmpt to change this want of interest, or apparent neglect or carelessness of the rank and file of the army, in Utah, into something like the proper feeling on this subject.

The press is a powerful agent of instruction, and can be made one of intellectual improvement and amusement. There are hundreds of private soldiers in our Camp who can appreciate this sentiment, and who are capable of contributing to the moral and mental improvement of their comrades by the means of your paper; yet, with hundreds who have leisure and intelligence to comprehend the value and importance of the enjoyment to be so derived, no attempt has yet been made that I am aware of, to introduce a soldier's corner or column into the *Valley Tan*. Such an introduction would be a source of pleasure to myself to see weekly, in the paper, a part set aside and donated to the rank and file. I am certain that there are hundreds who will contribute to the idea and assist in supporting our character for intelligence, morality and love of progress. So hoping that the *General* commanding the *columns* of the *Valley Tan* will give the order in his next for the corner to be appropriated—columns forward, guide right, *march*.

You no doubt are aware of the fact that a number of our officers have been indisposed; Colonel Morrison of the 7th has perfectly recovered, and is as vigorous as ever. You of course have heard of the death of Capt. Paige and Lieut. Potts; the former a staff officer and the latter a lieutenant in the 7th regiment. The Captain was not much known to the rank and file, but Lieut. Potts was, and it is no exaggeration to remark that he is sincerely regretted by every private soldier in the army that knew him; he was both amiable and generous towards his inferiors, with charity for their failings and sympathy for their misfortunes, and the man who has these principles is always brave. I have never seen a man mere truly lament in any community than the deceased is here; a more noble specimen of Young America we have selom seen. The private soldier lost a true friend when the lieut. was taken from us.

May he rest in Paradise and be attached to the *body guard* of the Captain of our salvation in realms of peace, is the fervent prayer of a

PRIVATE SOLDIER.

P. S. The drum is just beating for fatigue so I must say adieu.

The Latest Intelligence.

LONDON, Saturday morning.

Rumors are circulated that France and Austria have consented to suspend or diminish their armaments. There is no doubt entertained that some important intelligence has been received.

Among the rumors in circulation is one to the effect that Lord Cowley's mission had attained some important result in the interest of peace. Rumors prevail of the disorganization of the British Cabinet.

Lord Manners being stung by the response of the House to his appeal on the Church-rates question, tendered his resignation, but was induced by Lord Derby to withdraw it.

A meeting of forty of the conservative members of Parliament had sent a deputation to Premier Derby, requesting the withdrawal of the Ministerial Reform Bill. His reported reply is interpreted by the *Daily News* to mean that the moment he admitted his inability to grapple with the reform, he virtually surrendered his position.

Arrival of the Granada.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, March 29.

The steam-ship Granada has arrived here, bringing the remainder of the California passengers, together with upward of $1.000,000 in treasure. The principal consignees are Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., $237,000; American Exchange Bank, $70,000; W. T. Coleman, $70,000; Freeman & Co., $90,000; James Patrick, $70,00;0 Strauss Brothers, $80,000; Homes & Crowell, $60,000; S. G. Reid, $7,000, Treadwell & Co., $12,000.

General Wm. Walker sailed for California in the Golden Age.

A revolution has broken out in the Mexican State of Chiapas. The city of Comitas had been taken by assault, and many lives lost. The insurgents were meditating an attack upon other places, and the Guantimalian forces han been dispatched to the frontier to protect the property situated there.

Datos from Valparaiso to Feb. 15 had been received at Panama. The disturbances in Chili continued. Caldera and Cassijo were in the hands of the rebels. Talca was also still in their possession, and they were making formidable opposition to the government troops, which were beseiging that city. The cities of Conception and Talcahuno, which had been in the possession of the revolters, had been re-taken. The difficulties between Peru and Ecuador still remained unadjusted. A Peruvian squadron was anchored abreast of Guayaquil, but no conflict had occurred.

The blockading squadton had seized a Spanish vessel which attempted to evade the blockade. The Spanish Consul at Guayaquil had demanded reparation for this act.

LINES

To the Memory of the late E. K. Pott, 2d Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, who departed this life, at Camp Floyd, U. T., April 23d, 1859.

He is gone, the good, the kind and brave,
Like youth's young dream, his life has fled;
In silence he sleeps in a warrior's grave,
In memory past, the praise of his corps.

'Twas with hearts full of sadness we gazed
On the grave of him whom we buried;
Mournfully the last tribute was paid,
The farewell to him whom we cherished.

Then slumber in peace, thou honored one,
For earth shall never disturb thee more;
To heaven thy pure spirit has gone,
The soul's brightest and happiest hope.

G. V. SULLIVEN,
Co. I, 7th Inf'y.

April 26, 1859.

California News Items.

JUST PUNISHMENT.—A man named John Monk has been sent to jail for fifty days for selling obscene books in San Francisco.—*Exchange.*

A 26 POUND LUMP.—We learn from the Stockton *Republican*, that on Thursday last a miner passed through that city on his way to San Francisco, with a lump of nearly pure gold, weighing twenty-six pounds, and valued at over $5000! It was taken out of Burns Creek, near Quartzburg, Mariposa County.

☞The Calaveras *Chronicle* says that the ghost which has recently developed itself at Vallecito, has become quite communicative, and is divulging the secrets of the county politicians.

☞The total amount of funds in the State Treasury on Saturday, May 26th, was $596,178 18.

☞Mike Mitchell, the negro minstrel, was fined, in Marysville, $100 and costs, for fraudulent voting. Mike says the *Democrat*, tried to help the Lecompton side of the house, and did to the extent of one vote (his own) to which he was not entitled.

☞The Calaveras river is said to be higher at present than it has been since 1852. The Stockton *Republican* says, all the bottom lands on either side of the stream are overflowed, injuring the cereal crops to a considerable extent. The wheat crop on many of the ranches, located immediately on the river banks, is entirely destroyed. The gophers, however, had a bad time of it, which will be some benefit, as they are the greatest pests in the agricultural districts.

☞Considerable damage was occasioned last week at Auburn, Placer Co., by the flooding of the ravine. Several bridges were carried away, and the mining claims on the ravine were damaged to the amount of $10,000 or $20,000.

☞The Amador *Sentinel* says the water in the Moquelumne river, Jackson, and Dry Creeks, was higher on Monday and Tuesday than ever known before by the oldest inhabitant.

☞At Nevada, Francis Durkin and Jacob B. Brown were killed at 4 o'clock, Saturday morning, by the caving of the bank of the claim of Johnson & Co., American Hill. Durkin was from Maine; Brown was at one time editor of the *Pathfinder*.

☞The Indian War is nearly ended. On Monday afternoon, 14th March, Capt. Messic, with a portion of his command, arrived in Union, bringing in 22 captives, and next day Lieut. Prosser with a detachment, brought in 53 more—making 175 now ready to be forwarded to some reservation. Lieut. Wallett is still on Mad River, where, with a detachment of twenty-five men, he has been for several days. Gen. Kibbe returned from a hurried visit to the Lieutenant's camp on the 15th, bringing with him 16 of the captives. Capt. Messic will leave to-day, with the main body of the company, to operate a few days on upper Mad River.

KIRK ANDERSON'S VALLEY TAN.

☞The price of tickets sold by C. W. Garrison & Co., for the steamer Orizaba, to leave on the 5th inst., is as follows:—steerage, $50; second cabin, $100; first cabin, $150 and $175.

☞The negro Tate, who murdered Capt. Billman, in San Francisco, has been sentenced to State Prison for life. He says he is satisfied, as he deserved to be hung.

☞The Alta Telegraph Company received by the *Sea Nymph*, lately, a submarine cable, which they purpose extending across the straits of Carquinez, from Martinez to Benicia, a distance of about a mile. The cable is about an inch in diameter, composed of copper, covered with gutta percha, the whole covered with rope yarn and galvanized wire. It will be laid down by the cutter *William L.* Marcy, under the direction of Capt. Pease. The cable weighs 6,500 pounds.

☞A ball, in commemoration of the birth-day of Henry Clay, will take place at Stony Point, Sonoma county, on the 19th of April.

☞We learn from the *Columbia News* that the Rough and Ready Tunnel Company, Table Mountain, took out last week three hundred and sixty-five ounces of gold.

☞During a little fight among some Chinese living near Poverty Bar, Calaveras county, last week, three Celestials were shot—one of them killed. The affair grew out of the refusal of one to lend money to another. The deceased leaves a wife and nine small children in China.

The Semi-Weekly (Cal.) Observer, says: On Monday last Geo. F. Jones, of this city, the agent of the Salt Lake Mail Company, started from this place a pack train laden with 2,000 pounds of provisions and goods for the use of the company at the various stations along the route between Genoa and Salt Lake.—The goods will be packed over the mountains on mules, and from Cason Valley will be forwarded to their places of destination in wagons.

We have heard, during the past Winter, a vast deal of complaint about the arrangements along the central route, and there may have been some justice in them, but it is a significant fact that the chief object of the enterprise, namely, the delivery of the mails in contract time, *has been* accomplished with surprising promptness and punctuality—especially on this end of the route. This speaks volumes in favor of the company, and if they continue to manifest the same zeal this Summer, by preparing and stocking the route, by the approach of another Winter passengers can travel overland as comfortably and safely as upon any stage route on the continent.

Accident to the Overland Stage.—The Stockton Argus learns by a private letter that one of the stages of the Butterfield route, from San Francisco arrived at Visalia on Wednesday last, having met with an accident while crossing a stream near Pacheco's Pass. Three horses we drowned, and one mail bag lost, passengers all saved. The express box was saved, the contents of which, however, were well soaked.

The number of letters which passed through the post-offices of Great Britain, the past year, was five hundred and twenty-three millions.

"The Mormon Prophet."—Mr. W. H. Rhodes has written a tragedy entitled the "Mormon Prophet, which he intends to produce in some one of our theatres within a short time. The piece is purely American, and treats of the Mormons in the time of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and the incidents leading to the death of that arch apostate and impostor. Those who have read this piece speak highly of its dramatic and its literary merit, and entertain the opinion that it will meet with flattering success.—*San Francisco Herald.*

On the 26th of March, about two o'clock in the afternoon, an earthquake shock, lasting for nearly a minute, was sensibly felt in this city. It shook the venerable adobes to the centre, and came very near knocking a lot of type in our office into *pi*. What with earthquakes, cold snaps, west winds and hard times, we are somewhat fearful the town is about "caving in."—*San Diego Herald.*

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Despatch.]

Sketches of Religious Sects.

MORMONS, OR LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Notwithstanding the general abhorrence and contempt with which the Mormons are regarded by all other religious sects, they adhere pertinaciously to their claim to be the true church; and are in no degree daunted or discouraged by the universal hostility which is manifested toward them. Their pretensions, and the prominent place which they have obtained in the history of religion, false and true, in the United States, render it proper that we should include them in this series.

Joseph Smith, the founder of this remarkable community, was born in Sharon, Vermont, in December, 1805. In his youth his parents removed to Palmyra, New York, and he commenced his public carreer in the vicinity of that place. He never enjoyed the benefit of much education; to "read, write and cypher" was the extent of his scholastic attainments. He pretended that in September, 1823, he was favored with a divine vision, in which he saw a light, brighter than the noonday sun, and that an engel from heaven stood before him in person, who informed him that he was chosen by Christ to proclaim a new religion, an improvement upon the old Christianity; that the end of the world, the latter day glory, was approaching, of which he (Smith) was appointed to be the herald and the forerunner. He was also informed that certain golden plates, containing a new revelation, and a record of the history of the Aborigines of this continent, were buried at a certain place under ground; and he was commissioned to obtain, read and interpret them, and proclaim their contents to the world.

It is pretended that these plates contained the Book of Mormon, which has since become well known. Smith began to give himself out, after this, as a teacher sent from God. His immediate relations and friends were those to whom he first preached; and after some time and labor, he succeeded in converting five of them to his creed. The first regular organization of a Mormon church took place in April, 1830, in the town of Manchester, New York. The tranlation of the contents of the golden plates, which were written in an unknown and mysterious language, Smith professed to accomplish by means of the "Urim and Thummim," the keys of light and knowledge which were miraculously imparted to him. The opponents of the Mormons, however, assert that the Book of Mormon is nothing more than a religious history, or romance, written by a person named Solomon Spaulding, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College and became a clergyman, who afterward relinquished the profession and entered into commercial pursuits. Having removed to Ohio, he conceived the idea of writing such a work, and spent three years in the execution of it. Two of the principal personages in the story are Mormon and Moroni, and from the former of these the book is named. In 1812 Spaulding brought the manuscript to Pittsburg, and offered it to a bookseller named Patterson, for the purpose of publication. Before the matter could be arranged, Spaulding died, and the work remained in the possession of Patterson, who paid no further attention to it.—After his death, in 1836, the manuscript fell into the hands of one Sidney Rigdon, by whose means it came under the inspection of Joseph Smith. From it Smith conceived the idea of founding a new sect, on the basis of the new revelation which this book was supposed to contain.

The Book of Mormon is an imaginary narritive of the early history of the American Indians, who, the writer endeavors to show, are the descendants of the ten lost tribes of the Jews. It gives a detailed account of their supposed journey from Jerusalem, both by land and sea, till their arrival in America, under the guidance of Nephi and Leht. The identity of these two works was proved by the assertions under oath of several respectable persons who had heard Spaulding read portions of his manuscript, and who readily discovered that a perfect sameness and resemblance pervaded them. Yet the book answered the purposes of Smith admirably; for it was written in an antique style, was filled with Oriental allusions, and was singularly adapted to answer the preposterious end to which the Prophet subsequently appropriated it.

The great object which Smith professed to have in view in the establishment of his new sect was to prepare the way for the second coming of Christ to judgment, to usher in the millenium, and to gather around him all those who, by belonging to his community, should be in a state of preparing to receive Christ, and thus become heirs of Heaven. His earnestness and zeal soon gathered around him a considerable number of adherents; and the first conference of all the "saints" was held in June, 1830, at Fayette, N. Y. The palpable absurdity and falsehood of the whole concern soon surrounded Smith and his associates with many and bitter enemies, and they found it necessary to remove. They first emigrated to Kirtland, Ohio; but here their sojourn was short. After a few weeks they proceeded further west, and halted in Jackson county, Missouri. Here Smith resolved to found the "New Jerusalem." The surrounding country was beautiful, game and fish of all kinds were abundant, and everything seemed propitious for the purposes of the new prophet. Moreover, the Almighty had informed Smith, by a direct "revelation," that this spot was the one which was agreeable to Him as the future home of the saints, and predestined for that purpose. A site for the temple was laid out and dedicated. Subsequently a printing press was obtained, and paper commenced, called the *Evening and Morning Star*. At this time Smith's followers amounted to several hundreds. But soon the new sect was again surrounded and assailed by persecution; serious charges were made against their morals; the people around them rose in a mob; public indignation meetings were held; some of the Mormon leaders were taken, tarred and feathered; and at last the whole community were expelled from the county. The greater portion of them took refuge in the neighboring county of Clay, where for a time they obtained a precarious resting place.

The Mormons remained in this locality about four years, at the end of which time their enemies became so determined and resolute in their persecutions that a new flight became necessary to their safety. On one occasion they were attacked by an armed band of several hundred persons at a place known as "Hawn's Mill," when twenty persons were killed and wounded. Threats were made to exterminate the whole community, and it became necessary for them again to remove. Then it was that these persecuted fanatics selected the place which they afterward termed Nauvoo, Illinois, as their headquarters. The "saints" numbered at this period about ten thousand persons, including women and children; and soon afterward they increased to fifteen thousand by the addition of immigrants from the Eastern States and England. At Nauvoo they immediately commenced to lay out and build a regular town, to erect a temple, and provide other edifices suitable to their future plans and purposes. They had purchased the land on which the new town was erected; and as none but Mormons sought a residence among the inhabitants of the place, the whole community was of one mind, and the Mormon leaders possessed not only supreme religious influence, but all the secular and political power.

The temple, which was erected at Nauvoo, was an extraordinary building. The foundations were laid in April, 1841, Joseph Smith officiating on the occasion. It was built of polished limestone, being a hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, and eighty-eight in breadth. It was surmounted by a spire a hundred and seventy feet high. In the course of several years the Mormons erected two thousand houses, public schools and buildings; had established a paper known as the *Times and Seasons*, and had sent forth a large number of missionaries and elders to Europe and other distant countries to make converts. The success of some of these emissaries was extraordinary. Orson Hyde and Heber C. Kimball converted and baptized two thousand persons in England and Scotland during the course of a single year; though all their converts were among the lowest and most ignorant classes of the community.

Nauvoo and the Mormons thus continued to grow at a rapid rate; but with prosperity came its usual concomitants in such cases—spiritual pride and internal dissensions. It was about this period that Sidney Rigdon, one of the twelve apostles, first proposed and asserted the doctrine of the plurality of wives as being a part of the true Mormon creed.—It is but justice to Joe Smith to say, that he was opposed to this innovation, and that it was not till after his death that it became a fully recognized and admitted principle and practice of the Mormon community. Rigdon was subsequently expelled from the church; but he had gained a large number of followers to his views, and a dangerous schism followed his exit. But the chief trouble of the Mormons at Nauvoo arose from the fact that, led on by Smith and his confederates, that they assumed an independent jurisdiction in Nauvoo, refusing to acknowledge the authority of the State of Illinois within their limits; and a law was passed by the municipial authority in Nauvoo, severely punishing any stranger who, within the limits of the city, should use any disrepectful language toward the prophet or his religion. So great had the arrogance of these fanatics become, that, in 1843 Smith was publicly nominated and proposed by them as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Various acts of injustice and tyranny gradually incensed the community in Illinois against the Mormons, which ultimately led to furious hostilities, and to the death of Smith and several of his leading associates. They were arrested and confined at Carthage on the charge of destroying the office of a newspaper named the *Expositor*, which had been commenced at Nauvoo by an anti-Mormon; and also on the charge of treason against the authority of the State of Illinois. While confined on this charge, an infuriated mob attacked the jail; firearms were used; and Smith, in attempting to escape through a window, was struck by many balls, and fell to the ground a corpse. Thus ended the life and personal career of one of the most extraordinary men of the age, who, without learning or culture, or real ability of any kind, but by the mere force of boundless craft and impudence, succeeded in establishing a sect which has obtained no obscure place in the history of the present century, and which bids fair to exist for several generations to come.

It was after the death of Smith that Brigham Young, the present leader of the Mormons, first assumed a prominent place in their community. He succeeded in being chosen to the Presidency of the sect, in the defunct prophet's place; and he has managed to retain his supremacy ever since. He resembles his predecessor in many important respects—in his want of education, his impudence, his craft and cunning, and his ability to control the opinions and actions of his co-religionists. But the death of Smith did not appease the vengeance of the enemies of the Mormons. New persecutions were commenced, which resulted finally in an attack on Nauvoo, and the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois in January, 1846. They now resolved to seek a home beyond the Rocky Mountains. They had heard of the desirable features of a tract in the distant and unoccupied territory of Utah, named the Great Salt Lake Valley, and thither they determined to travel. Four thousand persons constituted the company, who, under the guidance of Brigham Young, commenced and completed this long and laborious journey. In July, 1847, they reached Great Salt Lake Valley, and began to build the town which they still inhabit.

The career of the Mormons since their removal to Utah is so familiar to the public that it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon it here. We will conclude with a brief statement of their doctrines. They believe in the Trinity, entertaining on this point the orthodox Christian theory. They deny that men will be punished in any way for Adam's sin, or that they fell in consequence of Adam's transgression. They believe that all mankind may be saved by Christ's atonement, and by the use of the sacraments and ordinances of the Mormon church. These ordinances they hold to be Faith, Repentance, Baptism by Immersion, Laying on of Hands, and the Lord's Supper. They believe that the true church should be organized like the apostolic church, with apostles, prophets, elders, teachers, evangelists, &c., who should possess, like them, the power to work miracles, to heal the sick, &c. They hold that the Scriptures are inspired, and that the Book of Mormon is equally so, and possessed of an authority and sanctity similar to that of the Bible; that Israel will be literally "gathered in;" that Christ will reign in person a thousand years on the earth; that His head-quarters will be with the Mormon saints, wherever they may be at the time of his advent; and that when he comes there will be a new heaven and a new earth. In addition to these points, they hold to the literal resurrection of the body, a literal judgment; and the reigning of the saints with Christ over the whole earth.

But the most remarkable feature of the Mormon creed is their "spiritual wife" doctrine. This theory is based on the idea that the future kingdom of the saints is to consist solely of their own posterity, and hence the more children a "saint" has, the more heirs of glory are created; and that women may become heirs of heaven also, by becoming "*sealed*" to a saint, and entering paradise with him. This *spiritual* relation, however, always involves the usual incidents which accompany ordinary marriage, and is in fact nothing but a subterfuge to excuse and justify the monstrous sensual excesses of polygamous life, in which they indulge. Some of the saints are said to have as many as twenty, others thirty, and others even forty wives; and the having of more than one wife is the generally prevalent custom among the inhabitants of Salt Lake City. It is probable that the whole Mormon community now dwelling in Utah territory may amount to forty thousand persons; and the sum total of the sect throughout the world cannot, by the most liberal estimate, exceed a hundred thousand.

Female Polygamy.—Female polygamy, or a plurality of husbands, is authorized by law in Ceylon; and this is not the result of female Mormonism or free love, or any new light of that sort It is an old Nair custom, having prevailed among the Singahlese under the sanction of law, from time immemorial almost. The full latitude of Mormon plurality of wives, however, is not by common practice given to the female polygamy of Ceylon. In general, the Singahlese women make a close family matter of it, a woman marrying all the brothers of a family, more or less. In this respect the Ceylon polygamy corresponds with that of some of our North American Indian tribes, where the men take to themselves all the sisters of a family as their wives. As the Indians do no other work than that of hunting, and depend wholly upon the labor of their wives for whatever subsistence they derive from their agricultural crops, there is an inducement for them to multiply partners in toil. And so among the Indians it is a common maxim: "The more wives the more corn." How is it with the East India women, we do not know; but if the same rage for dress prevail among them as with our ladies, it is possible that they may be governed by the same principles, and that the maxim with them is: the more husbands the more pin-money.—This species of polygamy in Ceylon is chiefly confined, we believe, to one district of that island, Candy, and perhaps to the Singahlese portion of the population. We observe from late Bombay papers that the Ceylon Legislative council has undertaken a reform in the matter, and declared that hereafter every woman shall be satisfied with one husband or in other words, that no two or three or four men shall at the same sime have one and the same wife.—*Boston Courier.*

To the Traveling Public.

STAGE, LIVERY AND EXPRESS NOTICE.

ON and after the 9th day of May, 1859, we the undersigned will commence a Daily line of stages from Salt Lake City to Camp Floyd, and from Camp Floyd to Salt Lake City, leaving each point punctually at 8 a.m., and arriving at 2 p.m.

We have now four changes of horses on the road, also good and commodious Coaches, and careful drivers; therefore we feel warranted in saying that we can carry passengers through in six hours.

LIVERY NOTICE.

We will be ready to receive horses on Livery May 10th, by the day, week, or month, at our new Stable, in Salt Lake City, on the most reasonable terms.

Horses and Carriages to let at all hours, night or day.

Our New Carriages and Buggies, now on the way from California, will be here in a few weeks, when we will be able to accommodate the public with the finest turn out in Utah Territory.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

We will run an Express, in connection with our stage line between Camp Floyd and Salt Lake City. No letters will be received or carried, by us, except the Postage is prepaid, on each letter 25 cents.

All passenger's baggage, weighing over 40 pounds will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

All packages weighing under 10 pounds will be taken for 50 cents each.

All over 10 pounds will be taken at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any Trunk, Package, Parcel, or any other species of property whatever, except receipted for by our agents at each end of the route.

A Liberal share of public patronage is earnestly solicited.

Office in Salt Lake City, next door to the Post Office.

WILLIAMS & JACKMAN,
Proprietors;
FRANK D. GILBERT,
Agent at Salt Lake City;
J. W. McFADDEN,
Agent at Camp Floyd.

CLIPPINGS.

Julius—I feel as if I would like to hab my name handed down to posterity.

Sam—De hangman will hand you down from the gallows into de hands ob de desectionist, if you don't alter your ways, nigger.

Julius—Oh, no Sam, I feel I shall die a noble death!

Sam—What! on de battle field?

Julius—No, dat's all played out now. Sam, I want to lay down on de hearth and mix my ashes wid de *grate*.

Punch says:—"To find out whom a child loves make it a present, and notice to whom it is most eager to show that present, exultingly. To find out who a woman hates, do exactly the same thing.

Very Good.—Rev. Thomas Whittemore tells a story of his having attended church recently to hear an eminent divine, and the subject of the morning's discourse was, "Ye are children of the devil." He attended the same church in the afternoon, when the text was, "Children, obey your parents."

A correspondent lately called upon a Virginia Editor to give the Postmaster hell. The editor replied that the Devil would do that in due season, and that he had no intention of taking the work out of his hands.

☞A fellow, found guilty of burglary before Justice Day, in Ireland, observed that his fate was singular, as he lost by Day what he got by night.

The horse "warranted to stand without tying," which a man bought the other day, is offered for sale by the purchaser, with the additional guaranty that "he will not move without whipping."

Dobbs says that a woman knows nothing of magnanimity. If she invites a friend to dinner it is not to display her hospitality, but "those silver forks" which "Cousin Isaac" gave her yesterday.

A lady at her marriage requested the clergyman to give out to be sung by the choir the hymn commencing:

"This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not."

Miss D——says that the first time a man squeezed her dress she felt as if she was in the land where rainbows came from. How poetic a little hugging makes people!

Tom Browne says, "a woman may learn one useful doctrine from the game of backgammon, which is, not to take up her man till she's sure of him."

"Pooh! Pooh!" said a wife to her expiring husband, as he strove to utter a few parting words, "don't stop to talk, but go on with your dying."

A Married monster said that he lately dreamed that he had an angel by his side, and upon waking up, found it was nobody but his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Kentucky, have twenty-two children. Theirs is, perhaps, the most extensive Brewery in the West.

A dealer in ready made linen advertises his shirts and chemisets under the mellifluous appellation of "Male and Female Envelopes."

The Boston *Gazette* reports that a lady of his acquaintance says her concience is so clear you can see right through it.

What is the difference between a sailor and a soldier? One tars his ropes, the other pitches his tent.

In regard to late suppers, cause and effect may be stated in a single word—attenuated—(at ten you ate it.)

Small Newsboy to Horrified Dandy.—Won't you scratch my 'ead Mister; my 'ands is so cold I can't?

A Yankee doctor has got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours labor well worked in.

A wine-dealer of Cincinnati announces, as a recomendation of his Madeira, that he uses no cockroaches.

"What's the use," asked an idle fellow, "of a man's working himself to death to get a living?"

Punch says that Rarey, the horse-tamer, is "The Philosopher of the stable mind."

When your lady-love sends you to 'Pa,' you may go *farther* and fare worse.

Egotists find the world ugly because they see only themselves in it.

Winter and Spring.—A marriage was recently celebrated between a bridegroem of some sixty and a bride of sweet sixteen.

A Fortune out of Hoops.—A New York correspondent of a Charleston paper says the fashion of hoops introduced by Douglas and Sherwood, has paid that firm $100,000 nett profit, and their business is on the increase.

Spurgeon not Coming.—The Liverpool *Times*, of February 19th, announces that Rev. C. H. Spurgeon has abandoned his contemplated trip to America, certainly for the present year.

Two white men, Clayton and Colemen, convicted of negro stealing, were hung at Barnville, S. C., on the 25th ult. There were about 2,000 persons present at the execution.

The growing wheat crop of Illinois is said to have greatly improved under recent favorable weather.

The ocean of love is not always a Pacific Ocean.

Hot weather is very *trying* to fat folks.

The Farnham House Re-opened.

ELIJAH ABLE has rented the premises favorably known as the "Farnham House," 2d South street, 12th Ward, about three blocks east of Radford, Cabot & Co.'s Store, where he designs keeping a First Class

BOARDING HOUSE,

and solicits the patronage of the publuc.

TERMS:

Board and Lodging, per week,	$11 00
" without Lodging, "	9 00
" per day	2 00
" " meal	75
Supper, Lodging and Breakfast	1 50

Good stabling and corrals on the premises.
Payment required in advance. 26 2-m

NEW GOODS
AT WHOLESALE.

LOUD, HOSMER & CO.,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE now receiving and opening one of the largest and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS

ever brought to this city. Their selections were made by one well acquainted with the wants of this market, and they are offering inducements to dealers to make their purchases from them, that cannot fail to be satisfactory. Their stock consists in part of

FALL RIVER, MERRIMACK AND COCHICO PRINTS,
DRILLINGS, SHEETINGS,
DEMINS, KENTUCKY JEANS,
COTTON YARN,
COTTON BATTING,
DE LAINES,
ALPACCA, &c. &c.
TEAS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS

of the best quality, all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

LOUD, HASMER & CO.
Salt Lake City, April 25, 1859. 26-1m

DRUGS! CHEMICALS!!
PERFUMERIES.
Spring & Summer Trade of 1859.

ALEX. LEITCH,
MARBLE BUILDING,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TAKES pleasure in inviting attention to his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PURE RE-AGENTS, and
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

of which he has a very full and varied assortment, and of the best and purest quality. He would also direct the attention of the Profession to his unusually large Stock of

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

selected with care, and made by the most eminent manufacturers, and with all the latest improvements.

He would commend to the notice of those in search of

TOILETTE ARTICLES,

including every variety, English and French, to his assortment of

PERFUMERIES,
ELEGANT EXTRACTS,
POMADES AND SOAPS.

He has replenished his Establishment with a large supply of the choicest

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN.

And is also prepared to fill all orders for

Congress and other Mineral Waters,

of which he is the sole Agent for St. Louis.

His stock of MEDICINE CHESTS and SADDLE BAGS is large, and has been selected with special reference to the

PIKE'S PEAK TRADE, AND THE PLAINS.

26-tf

NOTICE.

H. F. MORRELL, Postmaster of Great Salt Lake City, is the authorized agent in this City, for the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, and will receive subscriptions for the Daily, Weekly or Tri-Weekly Bulletins. Copies may be procured at the Post Office.
24—tf

NEW GOODS,
MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,

HAVE just received a well selected assortment of goods, consisting of

Prints,	Domestics,	Ginghams,
Thread,	Tea,	Coffee,
Sugar,	Dried Peaches,	Dried Apples,
Brass kettles,	&c.,	&c.,

which will be sold at the lowest cash rates.
25-2

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.
TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY &c.,
Corner of Front and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the merchants of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and Carson Valley, to our large and varied stock of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

Having superior facilities for the purchase of Goods in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and a long experience in the Salt Lake trade, we are enabled to supply any article of Staple or Fancy Dry Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased at St. Louis.

The increasing facilities for transportation from San Francisco over those of the route from St. Louis, induces us to offer goods at such prices as will eventually draw the entire dry goods trade of Utah Territory to this port.

Having a resident partner in New York we are enabled to take advantage of the markets of the Eastern cities, both as regards price and style of goods. We are constantly receiving by every Clipper, Ship and Steamer, a full assortment of

Brown sheeting	Merrimack Prints
Bleached do	Blue Demins
" shirtings	" drills
Brown do	White & col'd bl'kets
Hickory stripes	Canton flannels
Plaid linsey woolsey	Woolen do
Kentucky jeans	Quilts & comfortables
Bed ticking	Alpaccas and merinos
Delaines & cashmeres	Spun yarn
Linen diapers & towels	Sewing thread
" napkins	Curtain damasks
" table cloths	Satinett & cassmeres
Crash. Towling and doylies	Cottonades and pant stuffs
Ginghams and lawns	Carpets and oil cloths
White linen bosom shirts	
Colored calico do	Apron check
Grey flannel do	Heavy duck (all
Red do do	maths)
Blue do do	&c., &c., &c.
Blue check & hickory do	

Our FANCY GOODS SALESROOM contains in part, a full assortment of the Newest Patterns and Style of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., such as

Bl'k and fancy dress silks	Embroidered Setts
Plain all wool delaines	" collars & sleves
Fancy do	" windw curtains
Alexander's kid gloves	" edgings and insertions
Bay state long shawls	" linen handk'fs
Stella and merino do	Plain linen cambric "
Delaines in dress patterns	Hem stitched do do
	Silk do
White cambric muslin	" cravats and ties
Jackonets	Suspenders
Swiss,	Dress trimmings
Mull and Namsoks	Buck gloves and gauntlets
Plaid jaconet muslins	
Plaid cashmere for children	
Silk and cashmere gloves	
Lace mitts and gloves	
Dress lawns and bareges	
Plain colored silk ribbons	
Bonnet do	
Velvet do	
Combs brushes and cutlery	Yankee notions &c., &c., &c., &c.

Our stock of Hosiery is the largest and best assorted on this coast, and comprises all the various manufacturs styles and qualities imported from Europe, together with American manufactures. Orders promptly filled

TAAFFE, McCAHILL &CO.,
Corner Front and Sacramento streets, Cal., and 320 Broadway, New York.

Agents for the Garner Print Works, and the New England Worsted Company's Goods. 25-tf

Pike's Peak! Pike's Peak!!

PERSONS about to emigrate to the gold mines, or to the States, are hereby informed that they can purchase good horses or mules at reasonable prices, from Charles Mogo, at the Hot Spring Brewery—point of Mountain south of G. S. L. City.

April 7th, 1859.
24—tf

D. W. BAYLIES & SON, WATCH-MAKERS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this City, and Camp Floyd, that they have just received from the East, a large assortment of Watch material, and will promptly repair any watches or other jewelery, committed to their care. Charley Stebbins, at the Store of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., is their Agent at Camp Floyd, and will promptly forward, and receive all watches placed in his hands, free of charge, for carriage.

G. S. L. City, January 3rd, 1859.
10—tf

New Goods! New Goods!!
MESSRS. RADFORD, CABOT & CO.,

HAVE just received direct from California, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS, &c, &c.,

consisting of

BROWN DOMESTIC,
BLUE DRILLING,
PRINTS OF ALL KINDS
LAWNS,
PLAIDS,
ALPACAS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLIN DE LAINE,
THREAD, NEEDLES,
PINS,
RIBBONS,

Dress Trimmings, &c. &c.

Dye stuffs of all kinds; all of which we will sell at lowest cash prices.
24—tf

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from point of West Mountain (Lewis' Ranche) one strawberry roan Horse, branded JR on the near shoulder. The above reward will be given for his return.
10—tf RADFORD, CABOT & Co.

RADFORD, CABOT & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, INDIAN GOODS, ETC',
At the old stand of Mr. Howard, Great Salt City, U. T.
1-ly

LAGER BEER.



HOT SPRING BREWERY.

WE will endeavor to furnish the superior Malt Liquors of the above establishment in quantities to suit purchasers.

X.X.X. ALE, PORTER, and our unrivalled BEER, furnished to customers either at the Brewery, or at our Beer Saloon in Camp Floyd.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TRVAELERS, We have opened Dining Rooms at the Brewery, where meals can be procured at all hours.

We have secured a good supply of hay and oats, and an attentive hostler is ready to take care of animals.

OUR PRICES, in consequence of the high price of provisions and the difficulty of procuring them, are as follows:

Single meals,	$1 00
Supper, breakfast and lodging,	2 00
For animals, for a single feed of hay, per head,	50
" " hay and grain, "	1 00

and double those prices for feed over night.

N. B. The highest cash preces paid for BARLEY and for produce of all kinds delivered at the Brewery.

MOGO, BURR & CO.
Hot Springs, Point of Mountain, South of City.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.
JAMES TOWNSEND,—Proprietor.

Prices of Board.

Board and Lodging per week,	$12 50
Board, (without Lodging,)	10 00
Board, per day,	2 50
Supper, Breakfast and Lodging,	2 00
Single meal,	1 00
Animals, per night, hay and grain,	2 00

Payments to be made in advance.
15--3m

U. S. Mail Line
From St. Joseph to Great Salt Lake City.

NOTICE is hereby given that passengers will not be carried by us on any section of this mail route until further notice, and that the agents and conductors on the route are positively forbidden from taking passengers, on any conditions whatever.

J. M. HOCKADAY & CO.,
Feb. 14, 1859. By P. K. Dotson, Agent.

MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

THEIR stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

Tea,	Coffee,	Chewing Tobacco,
Sugar,	Spice,	Smoking Tobacco,
Powder,	Shot,	Playing Cards,
Pepper,	Mace,	Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,	Caps,	&c., &c.
Pale Cognac Brandy,		Monongahela Whisky,
Dark do do		Bourbon do
New York do		Rectified do
Gin,		Port Wine.

FANCY GROCERIES.

French Mustard,	Mixed Pickles,
Durham do	Assorted do
Assorted Jams,	do Gherkins,
do Jellies,	Piccolilli,
do Syrups,	Pickled Onions,
do Cordials,	Tomato Catsup,
Brandy Peaches,	Walnut Catsup,
do Cherries,	Mushroom Catsup,
do Pears,	Cayenne Pepper,
Assorted West India Preserves,	Cellery Seed,
	Spanish Olives,
Rhubarb Pie Fruit,	Pepper Sauce,
Peach do	Assorted Sauce,
Apple do	do Nat. Preserves,
Flumb do	Capers Capottes,
Raspberry do	Natural Pres'ed Pines,
Gooseberry do	Roast Turkey,
Blackberry Brandy,	Roast Chicken,
Raspberry Brandy,	String Beans,
Fresh Lobster,	Green Peas,
Pickled do	do Corn,
Fresh Clams,	Assorted Herbs,
Mince Meat,	do Sweetmeats,
Sausage Meat,	Natural Preserved Peaches,
Fresh Cauliflower,	
Pickled do	Nat'l Preserved Strawberries,
Worcestershire Sauce,	
Stoughton Bitters,	Natural Preserved Damsons,
Fresh Salmon.	
Fresh Tomatoes,	Mushrooms.
French Pickles,	Asparagrus,
Hostetter Bitters,	Tarrigon Vinegar,
Boker's do	Fields' Oysters,
Le Drard's do	Cove do
Royal Windsor do	Pine Apple Cheese,
Maraschino,	Olive Oil,
Curacco,	Assorted Candies,
Absynth,	Raisins,
Scotch Ale,	Almonds,
London Porter,	English Walnuts,
Scheidam Schnapps,	Brazil Nuts,
Golden Grape Cognac,	Figs,
Old Virginia Peach Brandy,	Dates,
	Prunes,
Mountain Dew Whiskey,	Pecans,
	Crackers,
Family Supplies,	Cracknells,
Morning Call,	E. D. Cheese,
Indian Queen Maderia,	

also a large and well selected stock of

Clothing,	Hats and Caps,
Gents Boots & Shoes,	Hardware,
Ladies Shoes,	Notions,
Woolen Gloves,	Hosiery,
do Mitts,	Buck Gloves,
do Scarfs,	do Mitts,
Stationery, &c.,	do Gauntletts,

All of which they offer upon the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

G. S. L. City, Dec. 1st, 1858 6tf

WANTED:

A FEW good Mules in exchange for good Working Cattle. Apply to
2-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

A CARD.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 4, 185[illegible]

The undersigned would most respectfully inform the citizens of Utah that they are still doing business at their old and well known stand in Great Salt Lake City, where the most desirable goods, adapted to the wants of the people, may always be found. They have also established a house at Camp Floyd, where the same style of goods as kept here may be had at the same uniform rates. It may be an object for those [illegible] ing south, to know that they can procure their [illegible] at Camp Floyd, at the same prices as they are sold at in this city.

Thankful for former patronage extended by the people of this Territory, they would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

LIVINGSTON, KINKEAD, & Co.

In the course of ten days we shall be able to inform our friens with certainty concerning our [illegible] expected. 1-tf L. K. & Co.

LAW NOTICE.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Attorney, for Utah Territory, will attend to professional business intrusted to him.

Office with Dr. Forney, Superintendant of Indian affairs, G. S. L. City.
17-tf

LIQUORS!

BEING desirous of closing out our extensive stock of liquors, we will [illegible] best St. Louis Rectified Whisky, at three dollars per fifty cents per gallon. Other liquors in proportion.

MILLER, RUSSELL & Co.
16--tf

L. & A. CARR
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Main Street,
ST. LOUIS MO.

KEEP constantly on hand, all spelling books, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, philosophies, reading books, histories, dictionaries, &c., now in use, which they offer at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER

Has been selected with the greatest care, and is equal to any in the West. Having an

EXTENSIVE BINDERY

Attached to their establishment, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order, at the shortest notice.
14--tf

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL
AT
CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY,
CHARLES HARRISON,
PROPRIETOR.

TRAVELERS and boarders can always be accommodated with the best the market affords, and neat and comfortable apartments.

P. S. Farmers will be paid the highest cash price for all kinds of country produce.
12--tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received a full stock of GOODS, selected expressly for this market.
1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

FOR SALE,

LAGER Beer and Ale, in kegs to suit purchasers. Manufactured by Mogo & Co. RADFORD, CABOT & Co.
10—tf

FOR SALE,

ONE Thousand head of SHEEP to suit purchasers. I will take in exchange them, wheat, oats, and barley.

CHARLES MOGO,
10—tf Hot Spring Brewery.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory, and especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme Court. He will give efficient attention to all professional engagements.

OFFICE—One door North of Post Office, Great Salt Lake City.

CHAS. MAURICE SMITH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

S. M. BLAIR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.

Office—Council House st., opposite Miller & Russell's store.

WAGONS.

A FEW light kanyon wagons for sale by
1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

EMPIRE SALOON.

THE BAR is now furnished with a large and choice lot of liquors, wines, &c., purchased with great care, and to which the attention of those desiring WHOLESOME refreshments is particularly called. 2—tf JOHN M. WALL.

WORK CATTLE.

100 YOKE of Work Cattle in good working condition, for sale by
1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

MILLER, RUSSEL & Co.
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

HARDWARE, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, and outfitting goods generally, are now receiving the most complete stock of goods in their line that has been brought to this Territory, which they offer at a low figure, for Cash or Country produce.
1-tf

COW STRAYED.

ON the 23d October last, a small light red COW, white face, and a [illegible] around her horns, horns small; was giving [illegible] think she was branded Attwood on the horn, [illegible] not certain. Please bring her to Curtis K. Ballward, G. S. L. City, opposite the School House, and be well rewarded.